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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

On September 30, 2011, this Court entered a written judgment in a criminal case sentencing defendant and supervised releasee John Birmele to a fifteen month sentence with three years of supervised release. (*See* Court Record (CR) 152.) This Court' sentence was the result of Birmele's pleas of guilty to one count of conspiracy to distribute marijuana and one count of failing to disclose income to Social Security.

The federal Bureau of Prisons released Birmele after completion of his fifteen month term of incarceration on February 9, 2012.

Contact with Birmele's Henry Stegman reveals that Birmele has done well on supervised release with no positive drug tests or any other issues. Birmele has completed all drug treatment and counseling requests Probation has asked of him. Birmele has paid off his restitution order of \$7,414 that he owed to Social Security. The Office of Probation does not oppose this motion for early termination.

Authority of termination of supervised release is found in 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(1) with further guidance imparted by the application notes to United States Sentencing Guideline Manual § 5D1.2. The federal Office of Probation also has its own set of procedures found in Monograph 109, Supervision of Federal Offenders.

The Court may terminate the term of supervised release imposed on a felony defendant "at any time after the expiration of one year of supervised release. . .if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant released and the interest of justice." 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(1) (2012). The statute instructs the Court to consider the following factors in making its determination:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant
- (2) the need for the sentence imposed-
- (B) to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct;
- (C) to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and
- (D) to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner;
- (4) the kinds of sentence and the sentencing range established for-
- (A) the applicable category of offense committed by the applicable category of defendant as set forth in the [sentencing] guidelines ...

1	(5) any pertinent policy statement-(A) issued by the Sentencing Commission
2	
3	conduct; and (7) the need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense.
4	
5	18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) (2012). Subsection 3583(e)(2) has some relevancy to the inquiry as it requires
6	the court to consider general punishment issues such as deterrence, public safety, rehabilitation,
7	proportionality, and consistency, when it decides to modify, reduce, or enlarge the term or conditions
8	of supervised release. Cf. United States v. Lussier, 104 F.3d 32, 35 (2d Cir. 1997).
9	The Sentencing Commission recently amended Application note five to Sentencing
10	Guideline 5D1.2 to "encourage" courts to exercise its early termination authority. See U.S.
11	SENTENCING GUIDELINE MANUAL Appendix C, Amend. 756. "For example, the court may wish to
12	consider early termination of supervised release if the defendant is an abuser of narcotics, other
13	controlled substances, or alcohol who, while on supervised release, successfully completes a
14	treatment program thereby reducing the risk to the public from further crimes of the defendant." U.S.
15	SENTENCING GUIDELINE MANUAL § 5D1.2 app. n.5 (2012).
16	The standards adopted by the Judicial Conference Committee on Criminal Law in
17	March 2003 elaborate on the statutory criteria and recommend evaluation of nine specific factors
18	when deciding whether to approve early termination of supervised release. See MONOGRAPH 109,
19	SUPERVISION OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS. They are:
20	1. stable community reintegration (e.g., residence, family,
21	employment); 2. progressive strides toward supervision objectives and in compliance
22	[sic] with all conditions of supervision; 3. no aggravated role in the offense of conviction, particularly large
23	drug or fraud offenses; 4. no history of violence
24	5. no recent arrests or convictions6. no recent evidence of alcohol or drug abuse;
25	7. no recent psychiatric episodes; 8. no identifiable risk to the safety of any identifiable victim; and
26	9. no identifiable risk to public safety <i>Id</i> .
27	Birmele's criminal past is almost nonexistent. No convictions, but many arrests for
28	begging on the streets due to Birmele's inability to work because of his congenital birth defects. A

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1	motion for early termination, moreover, is based primarily on the offender's post-release conduct.
2	Here Birmele meets Probation's factors. Birmele has done well with his community reintegration.
3	Birmele complies with all conditions of supervision, particularly in the drug abuse context. Birmele
4	has little to no history of violence.
5	Birmele has maintained a positive attitude and has made a favorable impression on his
6	Probation Officer. At this stage, Birmele wishes to close this chapter of his life and begin another.
7	Given no evidence of criminal recidivism or drug use, Birmele should be afforded that right.
8	
9	CONCLUSION
10	For the aforementioned reasons, Mr. John Birmele respectfully request this Court to
11	end his term of supervision early pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. 3583(e)(1).
12	DATED this 18 th day of March, 2013.
13	Respectfully submitted,
14	/s/ Heidi A. Ojeda
15	HEIDI A. OJÉDA Assistant Federal Public Defender
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